

had gone to New York, that his wife was not at home and she had been directed to refer inquiries to the New York lawyers.

Walter Ward, 31 years old, he is head of the purchasing department of the Ward Baking Company. He was secretary and financial manager of the Brooklyn club, the Eastern Baseball League, which was owned by his father and his uncle, the late Robert B. Ward. Walter Ward's home at 60 Decatur road, New Rochelle, is a large stone house on top of a hill overlooking Long Island Sound. On October 9, 1915, he married Miss Beryl Curtis, a daughter of M. Willard Curtis of 151 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, who was executed from the electric chair in October, 1917, because his wife was dependent on him.

Clarence Peters was 19. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Peters of 19 Cridge street, Haverhill, Mass. His father is a half-brother of the late W. Scott Peters, for thirty years a leading member of the Massachusetts bar and for twenty years a district attorney.

The boy was arrested in Haverhill a year ago and sent to the Shirley reformatory for complicity in the theft of an automobile in Boston. He had been expelled from the navy for bad conduct, but when he left home again, three weeks ago, his parents supposed that he would enlist in the marine corps. He was received by letters from him, dated April 30 and May 1, at Paris Island, S. C., a naval training station, saying that he was well.

Identified by Navy Prints.

They thought he was still at Paris Island until last Thursday, when the body found near Kensico Reservoir was identified as his. There are 575,420 sets of finger prints in the navy records at Washington. Identification was made within twenty-four hours after Sheriff Werner sent the youth's prints to Washington. The Sheriff wired to Haverhill, and an uncle of Peters, Earl Ward, went to Haverhill to identify the prints and clinched the identification. The body was sent to Haverhill.

Charles Ross, the managing director of the band of blackmailers who figure in the Haverhill case, was identified as said to be about 25 and better dressed than his two companions. Peters is pictured as having been employed as a gunman for the outfit, and "Jack" was the chauffeur who could do tricks with an automobile. Whether others joined in the demands for money was not divulged.

The whereabouts of Charles Ross and "Jack" seemed to be as much of a mystery to the Westchester county authorities yesterday as that of the other Charles Ross who was kidnapped in New York many years ago. The theory that the kidnappers had a hangout in New York and had tried to lose themselves in the big city the New York police were said last night to be beating down the town for the last time.

Accompanied by Sheriff Werner and four deputies Ward visited New York last night and searched the white light district for Jack and Charles. The police took the required sum from a roll of bills and gave a cash bond. The grand jury is in session now, but has several cases in hand and probably cannot consider the case of Peters until the last of next week.

Lawyer's Give Ward's Story.

After Ward appeared in court, Rabenold & Scribner and John P. Brennan, made the following statement this morning before District Attorney Weeks to make a complaint on behalf of their client, Mr. W. S. Ward, against a gang of blackmailers. The complaint was made from a roll of bills and gave a cash bond. The grand jury is in session now, but has several cases in hand and probably cannot consider the case of Peters until the last of next week.

BOY'S PARENTS PUZZLED BY BLACKMAIL STORY

Peters to Have Military Funeral at Haverhill.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Haverhill, May 22.—The parents of Clarence Peters cannot understand how their son could have had any relations with a gang of blackmailers. He left home three weeks ago and wrote from Paris, S. C., two weeks ago that he intended to try and join the Marines. His body arrived at Haverhill this afternoon and his parents were told that he was a member of Company K, 151st Infantry, and when word of his death was received here the flag of the State Army was lowered to half-staff. Members of the company will act as pallbearers at the funeral from his home on Wednesday and a firing squad will escort the body to the family lot in Haverhill.

U. S. MINISTER STOPS NICARAGUA REVOLT

Fortress Turned Over to American Marines.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 21 (Sunday) (Associated Press).—A revolutionary movement broke out here today against President Diego Manuel Chamorro, a band of rebels seized the fortress of La Loma, commanding this city. Upon representations from the American Minister, John E. Ramer, however, the revolutionists later agreed to turn over the fort to the commander of the American marines to-night to be given back to the Government.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

Wireless Law if Signed Might Have Saved Many

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 22.

Now that the P. and O. liner Egypt lies 100 fathoms under the sea, officials assert that the lives lost might have been saved by vessels near her had the international wireless agreement demanding that all vessels be equipped with wireless, proposed in January, 1914, been signed promptly by the contracting countries. Before the war broke out Germany and four others, including the United States, had signed. It was not until July, 1920, that French officials were authorized to sign, and then, as the convention's time limit had expired in December, 1914, since then no nation has attempted to call attention to the absence of wireless on the smaller vessels plying the international waterways. Naval officials declare that none of the French freighters, several of which were within easy distance of the Egypt, carried wireless apparatus.

render himself immediately or explain the shooting.

On Monday, it appears, the demand for \$75,000 was made. The gist of it was "the money or your life." The blackmailer demanded that Ward meet them between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning at a point about half way between White Plains and Port Chester. Ward drove from his home alone in his coupe.

He had been told to go unarmed, but nevertheless he slipped his automatic pistol down the cushion on which he sat. He thought that perhaps the time might have arrived when it would be needed. He is a good shot, and as chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners he could do tricks with a gun. The sheriff's office made a hobby of improving the marksmanship of the New Rochelle police.

The red Stutz, with three men aboard, was waiting at the appointed spot. According to the Sheriff, Ward had hoped that he could "talk things over" with the blackmailers at that place, but instead Peters left the red car, got in the coupe and drove off. Ward followed his side told him to drive where ordered.

Ward and Peters started off, with Ross and Jack trailing in the red car. Ward, who was driving, passed the Kensico Reservoir and stopped in the middle of King street, a narrow road. The red car passed, then stopped twenty feet ahead of Ward's. Peters, keeping his gun trained on Ward, got out and ordered Ward to follow him. Ward lifted himself as if to do so, but as his groping hand found his own pistol, he pulled the trigger instantly, but the bullet went upward and shattered a glass panel of Ward's car.

Bullet Found in Tree.

The sheriff believes that a bullet found in a tree in line with the position of Peters and the car as described to him by Ward is the one fired by Peters and gives substantial corroboration to the story told by Ward. When Ward fired, the two reports were almost simultaneous. The bullet dropped beside the road, shot through the heart, in the exchange of shots between Ward and the two blackmailers in the red car. Ward believes he hit one of the pair, but the sheriff thought nine or ten shots were fired.

The sheriff heard a report that Peters worked at one time for the Ward Baking Company. He replied that he did not believe this to be true.

Frank Cody, Chief of Police of New Rochelle, spoke of Ward as "a fine young man, frank and fearless." A few days ago, when his company was fighting a strike, Ward went to Newark and drove a truck, delivering bread to stores. "If he had any worries," said the chief, "I'm sorry he did not confide in me, for I could have found a better soldier."

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RUSSIA DENIES LAYING OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

Continued from First Page.

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The flying column responsible for Saturday's raids in Counties Antrim and Down vanished as quickly as it came, and a renewal of its operations is anticipated.

Mr. Twaddell, who passing through Garfield street and near his place of business on North street when two men approached and fired seven shots at him from a range of two yards, all the bullets taking effect.

The victim collapsed immediately and the assassins decamped before the horrified spectators realized what had happened.

LONDON, May 22.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch says former Head Constable Ballantine of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had just been retired from the service, was shot dead at his home in Raphoe, County Donegal, on Sunday.

GRIFFITH TO DISCUSS TREATY IN LONDON

Will Cover Whole List of Irish Affairs.

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Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, probably accompanied by one or two of the other signatories of the Free State treaty, will go to London next Wednesday to meet the British Cabinet Ministers in a general discussion of treaty affairs. It was announced to-night that the visit was planned last week, but was held up on account of the Dail debates. It does not result directly from the Collins-De Valera agreement.

The conversations are expected to cover the whole range of Irish affairs in which Great Britain is directly or indirectly involved. The Ulster question again is becoming delicate. The Collins-De Valera pact now provides discussion. The new constitution may also be ready for the British signatories.

Michael Collins is unable to go to London at present, because he must remain to deal with important internal matters resulting from the agreement with De Valera. The Government's first step will be the unification of the army, then the restoration of order throughout the country. The latter may be accomplished when the forces which have been disputing begin to cooperate to maintain peace and eradicate the rapidly spreading anarchy. Then comes a united policy toward Ireland, instead of the present confusion of policy.

The peace, as pursued by Mr. Collins in the hope of creating a favorable atmosphere and bringing the northeast to join the south, and the present situation, as pursued by the secessionists in the hope of securing the northeastern leaders into joining the south.

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The Egypt went down in 400 feet of water. She carried \$300,000 in gold, besides a consignment of mail for India. So far, one mail pouch has been picked up, but nothing else except the wreckage from the crash was found on the surface. The ship's officers did not even see the vessel's wreck.

Passengers said the ropes at the end of one of the lifeboats broke as it was being lowered after the collision, dumping all those in it into the sea. Then the ropes at the bottom and broke, the lifeboat falling on those who had counted upon it for escape.

Gives Life to Save Woman.

The ship's printer, named Genner, gave his life to save a woman, survivors said. Genner, who left a wife and child at Genoa, was the last man seen on the ship. He was about to jump into the sea when he saw a woman running up and down the bridge begging for help. Genner approached her, put his life about her, and she was saved.

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GERMAN LOAN WANTS BANKERS' VERDICT

Terms Uncertain Until Financiers Decide on Feasibility and Conditions.

WILL RELIEVE TENSION If Issue Is Arranged, Paris Thinks America Might Take Half.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Paris, May 22 (Associated Press).—Everything at the moment concerning the size and terms of the proposed international loan to Germany is vague and will remain uncertain until the members of the committee of international financiers, including J. P. Morgan of New York, which begins its sessions on Wednesday, have discussed whether such loan is feasible, and, if so, its conditions. The circumstances under which the committee was formed indicate that the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium are disposed in advance to receive the conclusions of the committee with great deference. The members of the reparations committee are looking with much hope for a permanent settlement of the German reparations problem as a result of the meeting.

The commission in determining who should be invited from America agreed that no one having direct relations with German finance could be considered, and decided upon Mr. Morgan as the banker representative of American finance and as having a clear appreciation of both the American and allied interests.

So many questions are likely to be raised that the committee, if it undertakes fully the work that appears necessary, may be in session weeks or even months. Some of the questions that quite possibly will arise would concern first line on all German resources, including customs and internal revenue, as well as matters relating to the trustees for international bondholders and consent of the allied Governments to conditions that might seem in part to replace the Treaty of Versailles. Some of these questions might even require Parliamentary approval. One that may take much time will be the collection of the reparations fund. The committee will need the making of some original studies of the German situation.

Consequently, the acute moment of tension in the relations of the Allies to Germany at the date of the expiration of the allied ultimatum, May 31, may be relieved until the committee has completed its work or until it is seen that it can find no solution of the problems that would be acceptable to the countries supporting the loan.

POSSIBLE LOAN ALLOTMENT.

Should the committee find it feasible to recommend an international loan, only part of it, it is assumed, would be issued this year, of which, roughly, it is supposed the United States would take half, Great Britain one-fourth and the remaining fourth might be subscribed by Holland, Switzerland, France and Spain. It is the German money that has been accumulating in neutral countries and in England might flow into this loan if the rates of interest were sufficiently attractive and if it became evident that the future of the reparations question was fairly clear.

Inquiries made to-day brought out the information that the financiers will meet without having been limited by the reparations commission as to the form or extent of their work. One idea that seems to be general among the members of the committee is that the reparations fund may take up the whole subject of reparations and recommend where the line shall be drawn between the total amount of cash payments and the payments in goods.

IN CASH AND GOODS.

The endeavor then would be to submit a plan for meeting the cash payments, partly by an international loan and partly by goods. The first two by Germany alone through her own resources.

Payments in kind would be left where they now are, with the reparations commission and the Government of Germany. The latter would be left where they now are, with the reparations commission and the Government of Germany. The latter would be left where they now are, with the reparations commission and the Government of Germany.

Dr. Branner, the ship's doctor, and the second officer, kept after with the plank while calling for aid that was long in coming. Dr. Branner finally weakened and had to give up. "Good-bye," he said, "I'm done for," and he sank.

Chief Wireless Operator Harwick went down with the ship, sending out calls for help until the boat went under. The Russian and British crews picked up only a score of dead, only a few of whom have yet been identified.

PASSENGER BLAMES PANIC RUSH FOR BOATS

Says All Women Would Have Been Saved Otherwise.

LONDON, May 22.—"If it had not been for the panic and the rush for the boats, all the women would have been saved." This declaration is made in a signed statement given to the correspondent of the Evening News at Brest by Joseph Doherty, an Irishman who was a passenger on the Egypt.

The correspondent declares that there is ample justification for a panic, although both passengers and officers of the ship are extremely reluctant. He met Capt. Collyer walking about to-day as if in a daze. "All he would say of the tragedy was: 'I am the captain of the Egypt and she is now lying at the bottom of the ocean.'"

Robert F. Bevan, an American survivor, explained that the great list the Egypt took immediately after the collision was due to the fact that the passengers were approaching the lifeboats. He admitted there was a certain amount of panic.

A. W. Harwick, the senior wireless operator, was not on duty when the collision occurred, but he rushed on duty, sticking to his post until the ship sank, and dying with his hand on the key, sending out the signal S. O. S. Harwick recently was on the Russian telexboard Lenine, and saved the lives of two Germans when it ran on the rocks.

HUNDRED MORE U. S. TROOPS LEAVE RHINE

One-third, Taking German Wives, Sail via Antwerp.

COBLENZ, May 22.—Casual Detachment 6, comprising 100 officers and men, left here for the United States to-day. One-third of the men are taking German wives. They will sail on the steamer Cambrai from Antwerp to-morrow.

The strength of the American forces in Germany is now slightly over two thousand. The